Employment for BPL persons

1933. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Below Poverty Line (BPL) persons in the urban areas of the country and their percentage of the total population of urban areas, all India as well as State-wise;

(b) whether Government proposes to initiate any new schemes to improve the living condition of the Below Poverty Line people in urban areas and to create employment opportunities for them;

(c) if so, the details thereof and by when these are likely to be implemented; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Planning Commission releases estimates of urban poor from time to time based on the national sample surveys conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO). The National Sample Survey Organisation has conducted the latest large sample survey on household consumer expenditure (61st Round), covering the period July, 2004 to June, 2005. From this data, two different consumption distributions for the year 2004-05 have been obtained. The first one is from the consumption data collected using 30-day recall period for all the items. The other distribution is obtained from the consumer expenditure data collected using 365-day recall period for five infrequently purchased non-food items, namely clothing, footwear, durable goods, education and institutional medical expenses and 30 day recall period for the remaining items. These two consumption distributions have been termed as Uniform Recall Period (URP) consumption distribution and Mixed Recall Period (MRP) consumption distribution respectively. The Planning Commission has estimated poverty in 2004-05 using both the distributions. As per these estimates, number and percentage of urban poor both by URP method as well as MRP method. State-wise as well as all India are at Statement. (*See* below)

(b) to (d) In the urban areas, in order to ameliorate the living conditions of the urban poor, an employment-oriented urban poverty alleviation programme named Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) is being implemented on all India basis since 1.12.1997. Under SJSRY, the urban poor are assisted to set up individual/group micro enterprises for self-employment and also provided wage employment by utilizing their labour in the construction of socially and economically useful public assets.

Also, to address the housing and basic services needs of the urban poor including those living in slums, the Sub-Mission on Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) was launched in December 2005 in 63 select cities. For the towns/cities other than the Mission cities, the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) is being implemented to cater to similar needs of the urban poor.

Statement

Number and Percentage of Population below poverty line
Urban areas (2004-05)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	By URP Method		By MRP Method	
		% age of Persons	No. of Persons (lakhs)	% age of Persons	No. of Persons (lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	28.00	61.40	20.70	45.50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.30	0.09	2.40	0.07
3.	Assam	3.30	1.28	2.40	0.93
4.	Bihar	34.60	32.42	28.90	27.09
5.	Chhattisgarh	41.20	19.47	34.70	16.39
6.	Delhi	15.20	22.30	10.80	15.83
7.	Goa	21.30	1.64	20.90	1.62
8.	Gujarat	13.00	27.19	10.10	21.18
9.	Haryana	15.10	10.60	11.30	7.99
10.	Himachal Pradesh	3.40	0.22	2.60	0.17
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	7.90	2.19	8.50	2.34
12.	Jharkhand	20.20	13.20	16.30	10.63
13.	Karnataka	32.60	63.83	27.20	53.28
14.	Kerala	20.20	17.17	16.40	13.92
15.	Madhya Pradesh	42.10	74.03	39.30	68.97
16.	Maharashtra	32.20	146.25	29.00	131.40
17.	Manipur	3.30	0.20	2.40	0.14
18.	Meghalaya	3.30	0.16	2.40	0.12
19.	Mizoram	3.30	0.16	2.40	0.11
20.	Nagaland	3.30	0.12	2.40	0.09
21.	Orissa	44.30	26.74	40.30	24.30
22.	Punjab	7.10	6.50	3.80	3.52
23.	Rajasthan	32.90	47.51	28.10	40.50
24.	Sikkim	3.30	0.02	2.40	0.02
25.	Tamil Nadu	22.20	69.13	18.80	58.59

1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	Tripura	3.30	0.20	2.40	0.14
27.	Uttar Pradesh	30.60	117.03	26.30	100.47
28.	Uttarakhand	36.50	8.85	32.00	7.75
29.	West Bengal	14.80	35.14	11.20	26.64
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22.20	0.32	18.80	0.27
31.	Chandigarh	7.10	0.67	3.80	0.36
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	19.10	0.15	19.20	0.16
33.	Daman and Diu	21.20	0.14	20.80	0.14
34.	Lakshadweep	20.20	0.06	16.40	0.05
35.	Pondicherry	22.20	1.59	18.80	1.34
	All India	25.70	807.96	21.70	682.02

Note: 1. Poverty Ratio of Assam is used for Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura.

2. Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Goa is used to estimate poverty.

3. Poverty Ratio of Tamil Nadu is used for Pondicherry and Andaman and Nicobar Island.

4. Urban Poverty Ratio of Punjab used for both rural and urban poverty of Chandigarh.

5. Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Dadra and Nagar Haveli is used to.

6. Poverty Ratio of Goa is used for Daman and Diu.

7. Poverty Ratio of Kerala is used for Lakshadweep.

Increasing slums

1934. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that slums are enormously increasing in urban areas causing crimes and felling heavily on civic amenities; and

(b) if so, the measures being taken or proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes, Sir.